

Kentucky Gazette.

NUMB. VII.]

Quicquid agunt homines—nostri farrage libelli. Juv. Sat. 8. v. 85.

[VOL. VIII]

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1794.

LEXINGTON: Printed by JOHN BRADFORD, at his Office on Criss' Street: where Subscriptions; (at Fifteen Shillings per Annum) Advertisements &c. are thankfully received, and Printing in its different branches done with care and expedition.

Take Notice!

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Clarke county, at the Bourbon Furnace; a Negro Man named

S. A. M.

about twenty-six years of age, about five feet eight inches, round full face of a yellowish complexion, bow legged, a top to mile which spoken to, his hair (or wool) is near four inches long, commonly turned up before. The above Negro went off about the 10th instant. He was formerly the property of Mr. John Rogers, on Davis's fork of Elkhorn. His clothing is a flake uncertain, as he has a number of clothes: He had on and took with him when he went away, two country linen shirts, two fine white ditto, one pair Russia sheeting trousers, one pair soldiers' woollen ditto, one calendered, one velvet ditto, a wool hat partly new, a pair of new shoes of black leather with buckles in them. Whoever takes up and secures the above Negro in any goal so that I get him again shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

John Mockbee.

October 27, 1794.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living four miles north of Danville; a black MILEY, two years old, with a star in her forehead, branded on the near shoulder of the appraised to \$1.00. Also a black MILEY, two years old, with a star in her forehead, her left hind foot white, no brand perceivable, a natural pacer appraised to \$1.

Peter Watts.

August 16.

NOTICE: that Licences may be had by any person for retailing wine or foreign distilled spirits within the State of Kentucky, by any person intending to take out the same agreeable to the act of Congress entitled: An act laying duties on licences for selling wines and foreign distilled spirituous liquors by retail, by applying to Thomas Marshall in Woodford county, John Finney and William Hubble of the said county. Thomas Marshall of Fayette and Stith Daniel of Jefferson county.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in Mercer county, about six miles from Harrodsburg, a chestnut horse four years old, about 14 hands and a half high, a blaze in his face, hind feet white, some white on his under lip, some saddle spots, branded on the near shoulder S, cross natural, appraised to \$1.00. Noah Haden.

July 19.

Fayette county ft.

To all Sheriffs and Constables in the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

WHEREAS Innis B. Brent keeper of the public jail of this Commonwealth hath this day made oath before me James Trotter one of the justices of the peace for said county, That John Smith alias Jesse Waldrynn, who was under sentence of death, William Cox, Joshua Powell, John Colbert, John Lad, and Daniel Boyd, criminals in said Jail, did on the night of the 24th instant, break and made their escape out of said jail and are now going at large.

These are therefore in the name of the Commonwealth of Kentucky to require you and each of you in your several counties and districts, to make diligent search for them by way of hue and cry, with foot and horse men; and they or either of them so taken to commit to the jail of the county where taken, and the keeper of such jails are hereby required to receive such prisoner or prisoners into their jail and custody, and them safely keep until they can be from thence conveyed to the public jail from whence they escaped.

Given under my hand and seal at Lexington, this 25th day of October, 1794, and of the Commonwealth the Third.

(Seal)

JAMES TROTTER.

Description.

John Smith alias Jesse Waldrynn, is about 6 feet high, about 20 years of age, dark complexion and short dark hair, of Fayette county.

William Cox, more fully described by the name of devil Cox or devil will Cox, of Madison county.

Joshua Powell, is about 6 feet high, of a yellow complexion and hair, very stout made, of about 20 years old, of Hardin county.

John Colbert, about 5 feet 9 inches high, light complexion and sandy hair, an impudent look, the middle finger of his right hand is off, about 25 years old, of Madison county.

John Lad, about 5 feet 9 inches high, thin visage remarkable large mouth and nose, grey hair, about 45 years old, of Mason county.

Daniel Boyd, about 5 feet 7 inches high, dark complexion & hair, a down look, about 28 years old, he lives in Scott county.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in the forks of Dicks river, a bay horse seven years old, cross, a long star and snip, has a fear in the edge of the star, near 14 hands high, branded on the near shoulder nearly thus, appraised to \$1. George W. Down.

August 25, 1794.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on the East fork of Elkman creek, Fayette county, a forel 2 year old filly, about 4 feet 7 or 8 inches high, her near hind foot white, a small star in her forehead, appraised to \$1. Hezekiah Harrison.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living on the head waters of Salt river in Mercer county, a black two year old filly, with a star in her forehead, three white feet, trot natural, no brand perceivable, appraised to \$1. William Billee.

August 23.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, near the Clerk's office in Fayette county, a bay Mare three years old, fourteen hands and a half hands high, branded on the near side of the neck, shoulder and buttock A, trots, potted and appraised to \$1. Paul Refor.

CORRESPONDENCE

Between Major General WAYNE, and Major Wm. CAMPBELL.

No. I.

Sir, An army of the United States of America, said to be under your command, having taken a post on the banks of the Miamis; for upwards of the last twenty-four hours, almost within reach of the guns of this fort, being a post belonging to his Majesty the king of Great Britain, occupied by his Majesty's troops and which I have the honor to command, it becomes my duty to inform myself, as speedily as possible, in what light I am to view your making such near approaches to this garrison.

I have no hesitation on my part to say, that I know of no war existing between Great Britain and America.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

With great respect, Your most obedient and very humble servant.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Major 24th Reg. commanding a British Post, on the banks of the Miamis.

To Major General Wayne, &c. &c. &c. Miamis River, August 21, 1794.

No. II.

Sir, I have received your letter of this date, requiring from me the motives which have moved the army under my command, to the position they at present occupy far within the acknowledged jurisdiction of the United States of America.

Without questioning the authority, or the propriety, Sir, of your interrogatory, I think I may without breach of decorum, observe to you, that were you entitled to an answer, the most satisfactory one was announced to you from the muzzles of my small arms yesterday morning in the action against the horde of savages in the vicinity of your post, which terminated gloriously to the American arms—but, had it continued until the Indians, &c. were drove

under the influence of the post and guns, you mention, they would not have much impeded the progress of the victorious army, under my command; as no such post was established at the commencement of the present war between the Indians and the United States.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

With great respect, your most obedient, and very humble servant,

(Signed)

ANTHONY WAYNE, Major General & Commander in chief of the Federal Army.

Camp on the bank of the Miamis, 21st August, 1794.

To Major William Campbell, &c. &c.

No. III.

Sir, Although your letter of yesterday's date full authorizes me to any act of hostility against the army of the United States of America, in this neighborhood under your command—yet still anxious to prevent that dreadful decision, which perhaps is not intended to be appealed to by either of our countries.

I have foreborne for these two days past, to return those insults you have offered to the British flag flying at this fort, by approaching it within pistol shot of my works, not only singly, but in numbers with arms in their hands.

Neither is it my wish to wage war with individuals; but should you after this continue to approach my post, in the threatening manner you are at this moment doing my indispensable duty to my king and country, and the honor of my profession, will oblige me to have recourse to those measures, which thousands of other nations may hereafter have cause to regret; and which I solemnly appeal to God, I have used my utmost endeavors to avert.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

With much respect, your most obedient and very humble servant.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Major 24th Reg. commanding at Fort Miamis.

Fort Miamis, August 22, 1794.

Major General Wayne, &c. &c. &c.

[No other notice was taken of this letter than what is expressed in the following letter. The fort and works were however reconnoitred in every direction, at some points possible within pistol shot. It was found to be regular strong work, the front covered by a wide river with four guns mounted in that face. The rear which was most susceptible of approach, had two regular battions furnished with eight pieces of artillery, the whole surrounded with a wide deep ditch, with no lateral pickets projecting from the berm of

Mr. Bradford:

HOSTILE as I am to the whole system of excises, I know not when I have felt so much indignation as arose in my breast upon finding that some of the opposers of that system, in the western parts of Pennsylvania, had indulged the wish of returning to the arms of Britain. I had often, indeed, heard murmurs against the laws of congress, both in the eastern and the western country, and had every where found individuals ready to express sentiments of attachment to the government of a country in which their fathers had drawn their first breath:—but that the open and active adversaries of the excise and funding systems,—that the friends of Liberty and equality, should discover any sentiments of complacency towards a government which originated those destructive systems, and hath in the last eighteen months expended fifty millions of pounds, in a wild attempt to annihilate the rights of man,—appeared to me an idle and slanderous aspersions. I conceived that it must have been suggested by the aristocratical parties of those who would advise the public reversionment from the real outrages of Britain, to imaginary intrigues of the British cabinet, and who hoped to see the nerve of American valour enfeebled in domestic dissensions, instead of being exerted in protecting our commerce and securing our territory.

But I am convinced, sir, that my opinion was wrong. I am convinced by intelligence from the public prints and through private channels not to be suspected, —that there are persons in the western parts of Pennsylvania and in Maryland, who have harboured the fatal idea that subjection to Britain would be more tolerable than subjection to the federal government, and have suffered themselves to be cajoled with the delusive sophism "That British freedom could never oppress them." Persons of this description, are rather to be pitied than execrated:—their ignorance is a more prominent feature than their depravity:—they stand in greater need of information than of patriotism. They know not what the British government is. They see not its villany:—they feel not its oppression. I trust, however, that they may be convinced of both, by something short of experience. If it should appear that there are officers in the federal government who are imitators and followers of his majesty's ministers; it will, I think, appear at the same time, that they are after all, but humble imitators, and, as yet, followers at an awful distance. The excise system of the United States, is at present comprised in a few pages. The English excise system is sufficiently copious to fill folio volumes. A man cannot safely sell even wine in England, without purchasing and studying eight or ten tedious acts of Parliament, regulating the manner in which he is to conduct his business. But even then he is incompetent to undertake the law, till he has acquainted himself with the multifarious decisions of the courts upon the cases which have arisen on the laws. And, after all, should a wagoner who has taken charge of a pipe of wine for him, be upon the road a day or two longer than what his permit from the excise officer allowed him to be; his wine is seized and carried to the king's ware-house.

With what consistency can those who complain that some of our manufactures are taxed, express any attachment to a government which fetters with excises the manufacturing not only of its wine and tobacco, but of beer, and leather, and pin, and cottons, and paper, and candles, and soap, and malt, and even

sale itself. Many a tallow chandler and printer of cottons, they say pay several thousands a year into the rapacious hands of government, and the same is, no doubt, the case with the manufacturers of all the other excised articles. The manufacturer of salt, I have been informed, pays ten pence halfpenny to the king out of every eleven pence he receives for the salt which comes from his pans. The excise on distilled spirits is so oppressive, that it has absolutely destroyed one profitable branch of the trade. The art of distilling was carried on to such a perfection in Britain, that the manufacturers of that city actually used to supply the merchants at Amsterdam with considerable quantities of Holland gin:—but this source of private and national wealth has been entirely destroyed by some regulations introduced under the present administration.

The perpetual vexations to which the manufacturers of excised articles are exposed, are such as a stranger can have no competent idea of. The jealousy of government (a jealousy, the natural offspring of the excise system) hath introduced the most shameful encroachments on personal liberty and domestic comfort. The tallow chandler, for instance hath often an excise officer perpetually planted near his house,—a dwelling being purposely erected for his majesty's servant at the public expense: and he is authorized to call up the manufacturer and enter his house at any hour of the night. Excitements, indeed have been known to boast that the law empowered them to search even the bed-chamber of the soap-boiler, and the very bed too in which he and his wife were lying.—Can the frauds of such law be worthy of the esteem and confidence of the free men of America? Can we so magnify present evils, as to think of exposing ourselves to evils so much more complicated?

It is the practice of some people to murmur at the extent to which taxation is carried in the United States of America. I pretend not to determine how far the complaint is reasonable:—but I am inclined to measure astonishment to find those very men professing to think favorably of the government of England. The revenue of the union arising from the duties on imports and on distilled spirits, in the year 1793, is estimated by the Secretary of the treasury at 5,015,560 dollars or £1,128,500 sterling. The amount of British taxes in the same period, raised from not many more than double the number of people in the United States, was between sixteen and seventeen millions sterling, besides an enormous sum for the support of the king's religion. A plain man may well be puzzled to conjecture what objects of taxation can be found sufficient to furnish a revenue so immense: and indeed, it has long exercised the ingenuity of ministers to devise the most easy and effectual ways and means of burdening the people. I would earnestly recommend it to every citizen of the United States, before he discovers any attachment to the British government, to consider seriously, whether he be prepared to pay an annual tax of six pence (according to its rate) for the house he lives in,—£1-1-10 sterling for a dozen windows,—£1-5 for every hired man servant,—20s for a horse, £1 for every four wheeled pleasure carriage,—20s on every hat worth 12 shillings,—and 3 guineas a year for leave to kill a partridge, besides being qualified for the mighty honor by possessing one hundred pounds a year in landed property? I say nothing of every tenth wheat sheaf, and hay cock, and pig going to the parish. Let the American calmly reflect whether he be willing to submit to these and a hundred other impositions: or whether it be a point of prudence to run the risk of them in order to avoid a tax on whisky? At the same time let him become sensible upon what a different footing the enemies of detestable laws stand in Great Britain and America. In America the people have something more than the right of petitioning. They can displace legislators who do not express the public will: and though the minority must submit to the majority, and there is no medium between obedience to the laws and withdrawing from the union: yet when any law is passed, with general approbation, really injurious to the people, there is some prospect of convincing the people of their error, by a calm, industrious and patient representation of its effects and tendency. In Britain, on the contrary, such a representation can seldom be productive of any happy consequences. Though there is a body, called the house of commons, which is by theorists considered as the organ of the public will; yet it is notorious that a majority of that body is elected by about 6,000 persons. It is to no purpose, therefore, in that country to convince the people that laws are bad. Legislation resides in a fiction, which hath interests separate from those of the people: and a mere suspicion of disaffection to this fiction, is now become a legal title to a lodging in the tower.

The inhabitants of the Western parts of Pennsylvania, may it is true, become British subjects, without rendering themselves at once obnoxious to all the impositions and oppression suffered by the people of England: British agents, no doubt will give them the most flattering assurances of his majesty's most gracious intentions to maintain their privileges and to consult in his royal wisdom the peculiar interests of their country. But what security could the people have for the performance of those engagements? or what security would be afforded from the man who has not yet fulfilled his treaty with America, who is every day professing friendship to her, and every day warbling her trade and ruining her children? Taxation, is undoubtedly the main object with the British government. It is a government expensive, profligate, and avaricious, and it cannot be carried on without immense resources. In all its foreign acquisitions it has in its eye new places of emolument for its dependants, or new objects of common plunder. What was the grand view of its war with America, but the maintenance of the power of taxation? What was the motive proposed to the people to render them fatigued with the war, but the prospect of being eased of their own burthens by the revenue resulting from American taxation? What were the views perpetually held up to the public during the late war in India, but those of being relieved from the support of government by an influx of the riches of the East? And what in the name of common sense, would the people of Monongahela gain by the friendship of the British, but taxation and oppression? They may, indeed, gain lords and dignified bishops from the munificent hand of royalty: for these animals have been introduced into Canada, for the same reason, no doubt, as it was said the lions were kept in the tower—to be let loose upon the people in case they should prove refractory.

Great complaint has been made of the salaries of the Federal Officers, and particularly of that allowed to the President:—and did not a lively recollection of past services in the cause of liberty, render one reluctant to touch upon so delicate a subject? I might be disposed to pursue the enquiry, how far the services of any one man can be worth 25,000

dollars a year.—But blush with shame, ye murmurers, who whilst grudging between 5 and 6,000 guineas to the great instrument of your political salvation, can think nothing of 800,000 being given to a man, who has no more than that of being descended from another man, and no doubt to enable for his pay, that he can without feeling the burthen, become king of Ireland, and king of Canada, and king of Africa, and no doubt, with equal ease, king of all America too. Blush,—ye who can feel any attachment to a government which profligates more than the amount of the whole civil list of the United States, on two profligate sons of this man, to be dissipated on horses and harlots: But who, sir, can be attached to such a government, that is at all acquainted with it? 'Tis nothing but ignorance, or the impositions of the orators, or the bias of national prejudice, that can indulge any sentiments of esteem towards a government which is founded in impolice and supported by corruption.—But I fear, sir, that I am becoming too prolix:—and indeed it is no easy, when treating upon the fruitful subject of British folly and villainy, to fill a page than to confine one's self to a column.

I cannot conclude without observing, that I should be sorry, if it were thought that any thing which I have advanced was dictated by a design to lull the attention of Americans respecting their own government. The best of government can remain good but a short time, unless the people be vigilant. By all means let the characters of public officers and the tendency of public measures be canvassed with the utmost freedom: but let not our dissent at the one or the other produce an attachment to men and measures infinitely worse. I am actuated, sir, by national antipathy to what is British,—by national predilection for what is American. I would think and speak of our government with that freedom of expression which should characterize

A Citizen of the World.

RUN away the 26th inst. from Mr. Robert Marshall, lying in Scott county, a yellow negro, about five feet eight inches high, about twenty years of age, had on a short nanken coat, a striped cotton waist coat, an old wool hat, took with him a long blue linen coat, a blanket and an old pair of saddle bags, likely will pass for a free mulatto: whoever secures said negro for his master may get him again, shall have three dollars as a reward for so doing, and reasonable charges paid by

Robt. Patterson,

for

Robt. Marshall.

October 20.

His subscriber takes this method to inform the public, that he has removed from major John Morrell's on Hickman, to South Plkhoron, about six miles from Lexington, between John Parker's mill and Lewis Craig's old mill, where he carries on the fulling and dyeing business, and receives cloth every first day of Fayette court at Capt. Henry Marshall's tavern in Lexington, and returns it there when done, likewise at Mr. Sharp's tavern in Woodford on the first day of their court. Those that chuse to favor me with their custom may depend on their work being well done and punctual to their appointment, by

William Allison.

For sale for ready Cash, A likely, healthy, and active Negro Girl, between the age of 15 & 18 years: Enquire of the Printer.

THE subscriber thus informs the public, that they may be furnished with good leather breeches and gloves by applying to him on Main Street the second door above Cross Street, in Lexington, GEORGE HEYTEL.

Who wants two good journey-men, one to the Skin-dressing and the other to the Breeches making business.

I TAKE this method to inform my friends, and the public, that I have opened a

House of Entertainment,
In this place, on Main Street, in the house of Mr. Lewis: Those who will please to favor me with their custom, may depend on being treated in the best manner, by SAMUEL JAMESON.

Who will give

Cash

For a likely, active

Negro Man or Woman,

Who can come well recommended,

Lexington, October 19:

TAKEN up by the subscriber in Woodford county, Clear creek, a bay mare, eleven years old, thirteen and a half hands high, two hind feet white, branded on the off shoulder, appraised to \$1, James Rucker.

September 6.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Fayette county near Bryant's station, a brown yearling horse colt, neither docked nor branded, poited and appraised to \$1.

William Porter.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living on Sugar creek in Lincoln county, a sorrel mare three years old, four feet four inches high, a bald face, the left hind foot white above the footlock, appraised to five pounds.

Amos Harbow

NOTICE

THERE will be a petition presented to the next general Assembly in an act to sell the lots and premises in Lexington, the property of John Clark deceased, to pay his debt due the estate of John Christian, deceased.

TO BE LET on Improvements for the term of 7 years,

THREE THOUSAND acres of land lying in the county of Jefferson, the property of the Transylvania Seminary. The above lands will be divided into LOTS of 200 acres each. This tract must be equal in quality to any lands in the State, it being an old military survey, lying at and above the mouth of Harrods creek on the Ohio river and above Louisville: for terms apply to

Richard Taylor,

John Thompson,

Water Workfield,

and Asst. Archibridge

Sw. Near the premises.

October 17, 1794.

A large company, will meet at the Crab Orchard on the last day of October, in order to start early next morning through the Wilderness.

FOR SALE,

A likely healthy

NEGRO FELLOW,

Strong and active. Enquire of the Printer.

Just Published

And for sale at this Office,

DIALOGUES

ON THE

UNIVERSAL RESTORATION.

Writing & Wrapping

PAPER,

For sale at this Office by

the Ream.

Thirty Dollars reward.

BROKE Hamilton goal the night of the 20th inst. three prisoners viz: William Murfey, William Courtney and a Negro man named NED, they stole at craft to cross the Ohio and intend to travel by night until they reach the Crab Orchard. Murfey is a small, well set ill looking fellow, pock broken, short sandy hair grey eyes, a noted thief, has been convicted and punished for burglary in this place. Courtney is an elderly man of the middle stature of men poorly clad, he confessed to have broken the prison of Mason county in the State of Kentucky, where he was confined on suspicion of felony. The Negro Ned was taken up in company with said Courtney and owned himself to be the property of James Ward of the county and State aforesaid: he is a small Negro with a good countenance, insinuating and artful, he has a sharp prominent nose, with remarkable large feet, his clothes were very bad, he had on an old hat made out of two by sewing the brim and crown together. Whoever takes up the said men and delivers them at this place shall have the above reward, or ten dollars for each of them.—By

Dan'l Symmes, Sheriff.

Cincinnati, Oct. 1, 1794.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in Washington county, on Haradin's creek, at the mouth of Coleman's run, a black Mare supposed to be three years old this spring, about thirteen hands and a half high, with a star and snip, her hind feet white as high as the fet lock joints, and a small white on her near fore foot, branded on the near shoulder thus D, neither docked nor broke, appraised to \$1.

John Helm.

Oct 24, 1794.

STRAYED from the subscriber, the 14th instant, a brindle Cow 8 or 9 years old, no mark that I know of, except that she has five teats. Any person that brings her home, or gives information of her so that I can get her, shall receive nine shillings reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by me.

ROBERT HOLMES.

Lexington, October 23.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, a dark bay Melton, fourteen hands, one inch high, 2 years old, no brand nor white, only a white spot upon her neck near the top of her shoulder, a small matter lame in one of her hind legs, a natural trotter. Whoever takes up said Mare, and brings her to Nathaniel Lowry's at the sign of the Cross Keys in Lexington, so that the owner may get her again, shall receive twelve shillings reward and reasonable charges paid by me.

Francis Vamoy.

October 17.

NOTICE is hereby given,

That a GRAY MARE, two years old last spring, strayed, or was stolen from the subscriber's plantation on Sunday the 5th inst. She is well grown of her age, branded on the near buttock with a cross, and perhaps on the near shoulder in the same manner, neither docked nor broke, long mane and fore-top, she is high blooded. I will give FIVE DOLLARS to any person who will bring said Mare to me, and if stolen and the thief detected TEN.

John Crittenden.

October 20.

I want to hire some

WORKING HANDS.

AND

HOUSE SERVANTS.

William Murray.

Lexington, Oct. 25.

Alexander & James Parkery, HAVE JUST RECEIVED, And are now opening, at their Store opposite the Court House, A LARGE & COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, and QUEEN'S WARE.

Which they will sell on very moderate terms for Cash and Hides.

I will enter into contracts for

BEEF-CATTLE or PORK,

On foot, delivered at Fort Washington on this place.—Cash will be given on the delivery.

CHARLES WILKINS.

Lexington, Oct. 25.

STOLEN from the subscriber, near Lexington, the 8th of this instant, a likely deep bay Horse, nearly five feet high, five years old, last spring, branded on the near buttock and on both sides of the cushion thus 2, trots and gallops well, thick heavy mane and switch tail, has some white I believe on one of his hinder feet. I will give a reward of ten dollars to any person that will secure the thief so that he come to justice: and a handsome reward will be given for delivering the horse to me, or any intelligence so that I get him again.

Joseph M. Murry.

October 13.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living near Gen. Sen's in Woodford county, a bay Mare about thirteen hands high, about five years old, branded on the left shoulder thus G, and on the right union thus O, appraised to \$1.

Jeremiah Willson.

July 27.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A Quantity of good well

CLEANED WHEAT.

WHICH must be threshed on a plank floor, for which a generous price will be given in cash, delivered at my mill about three miles below Lexington.

The Lewis.

Fayette county, Oct. 10.

I taken up by the subscriber in Woodford county, a DUN FILLET, two years old, thirteen hands one inch high, no mark or brand perceivable; appraised to six pounds.

John Stinson.

August 5.

At a Court of Quarter Sessions held for Washington county, at the Court-house, the seventh day of August, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four.

Richard Parker, Complainant,

Against

Robert Brown, Defendant,

In Chancery.

THE Defendant not having entered his appearance according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that he is no inhabitant of this Commonwealth, on the motion of the Complainant by his Counsel, it is ordered that the said Defendant do appear here on the first Thursday in October next, and answer the Complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, and published some Sunday immediately after divine service at the front door of the Presbyterian meeting house on Road run.

A Copy. Teste

John Reed, C. W. C.

FOR SALE,

1400 Acres of LAND.

ON the waters of Tates and Silver creeks, adjoining the lands of Benjamin Quinn and Christopher Irvine.

1400 Acres adjoining the above, on Taylors fork of Silver creek.

1400 Acres on Paint lick on the trace from Bonbrough to Logan's station, adjoining John Mayo, William Karky and Joseph Craig's land.

1000 Acres on the North fork of Rockcastle, on the trace leading from Bonbrough to the Hazle Branch.

1000 Acres adjoining, including the trace.

2000 Acres, lying on the Dividing Ridge, on the trace leading from Bonbrough to Logan's, between the forks of Tates and Silver creek.

2000 Acres on the waters of Otter creek, adjoining Joseph Felp's settlement and prescription, and Bowles' prescription.

2000 Acres on the waters of Silver and Muddy creek, adjoining Samuel Edill's adsignce of Webber.

500 Acres adjoining William Hancock's settlement and prescription.

11,000 Acres on the south side of Tennessee river, in the land laid apart for the late American army.

4000 Acres on Station Camp creek, near Edill's station.

1000 Acres lying on main Moddy creek, above Crew's prescription.

1250 Acres lying on Silver and Station Camp creek, adjoining Luttrell's prescription.

The above Lands were all located by Green Clay esq. of Madison county (in the name of William Mayo) in the years 1780, 1781, who can show and give all necessary information to any persons inclined to purchase.

1000 Acres Military Land granted in the name of John Bouyer, on the waters of Grave creek a branch of Green river, adjoining Robert Beall's survey, within the Green River settlements.

1000 Acres granted to Henry Lee esq. on a warrant issued the 15th October 1779 and surveyed in 1781, in Nelson county on the waters of Mill creek near Baird's town, wherein are several settlements already improved. Matthew Walton esq. can show this land.

2000 Acres Military Land, granted to Capt. Abner Crump, on Green river near the fording of a Cumberland trace. Capt. Abraham Chaplain can give further information, located by him.

8000 Acres granted to Jacob Rublman, near the mouth of main Licking, located by William Kennedy esq. of Mercer county, and surveyed under his direction.

10,000 Acres surveyed for Jacob Rublman, on the waters of Slate creek, located and surveyed under the direction of said Kennedy.

2666 2-3 Acres military land, granted to Lieut. William Smith, on Green river.

The above Lands will be sold on low terms for cash or produce, and the terms made easy to the purchasers.

JOHN FOWLER.

June 12, 1794.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living near the court house, a bay mare about ten years old, fourteen hands high, has a small star in the forehead, no brand, appraised to thirteen pounds. Josiah Hart.

Clark, August 4, 1794.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

Two likely

Young Negro Women.

Of good character, who understand cooking, waiting and ironing, and other house work. Any person having one or both of such negroes as above described, for sale, may find a purchaser by applying to the Printer.